

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8154

廿四十五年十二月二日

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1884.

五年記號

號八月二日

PRICE 24 PER MONTH

## SHIPPING.

### INTIMATIONS.

#### THE PATENT.

**FILTRE RAPIDE**  
Removes all Organic and Inorganic Impurities, Lead, Copper, and Poisonous Gases. It Brings the Water.

It can be taken to pieces and cleaned in every part.

It has been awarded

SPECIAL MEDAL NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Two Silver Medals International Food Exhibition, London.

Two Certificates of Merit by Sanitary Institute, Exeter.

Certificates of Merit International Medical and Sanitary Exhibition, Kensington.

Silver Medal Health Congress and Scientific Exhibition, Brighton.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

4th January, 1884.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st October the PRICE OF ICE will be reduced to 14 Cents per Pound.

JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., General Managers.

17th September, 1883.

AGENCIES ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED IN CHINA IN 1847.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., WINE SHIPPERS,

call attention to some of the Specialities they now consign to China, viz.:

Their Old \*\*\* COGNAC, quality never equalled to any more than does their \*\*\* COGNAC.

Their own Blend of SCOTCH WHISKY, Highland Malt.

Their GENIUS PORT for Invalid's use.

Their SHERRY, which maintains a good repute.

Their CLARETS, as produced in the vineyards.

THE ROYAL CHAMPAGNE, used by Her Majesty the Queen.

These wines, & others, are always to be had at the Godowns of our Friends.

JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai.

SHIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong.

18th January, 1884.

We maintain quality, and our prices are consistent therewith, and at the same time reasonable.

20th January, 1884.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

JANUARY 1ST ARRIVED.

21. Indo German steamer, from Nagasaki.

22. Saita Maru, Japanese steamer, from Toba.

22. Shinawa Maru, Jap. str., from Fushiki.

22. Tagonoura Maru, Jap. str., from Yokosuka.

22. Shidzuoka Maru, Jap. str., from Shimoda.

22. Hoshidai, British str., from London.

22. Ies Maru, Japanese str., from Kobe.

22. Tamura Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.

22. Togawa Maru, Jap. str., from Fushiki.

22. Saito Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.

22. Kaito Maru, Japanese str., from Yokohama.

22. Kaito Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY  
FOR 1884.With which is incorporated  
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.  
(TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ISSUE).  
ROYAL OCTAVO. pp. 1080. . . . . . \$3.00.  
SMALL EDITION, pp. 631. . . . . . \$3.00.THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
has been thoroughly revised and brought up  
to date, and is again in full interest in size.It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL  
ACCOUNTS of, and DIRECTORIES for

HONGKONG—JAPAN—

D. L. L. Director Nagasaki.

D. M. Forces. Kobe (Flag).

Chinese Forces. Osaka.

MACAO—Tokio.

CHINA—Yokohama.

Hokkaido.

Whepoa.

Canton.

Swatow.

Amoy.

Takao.

Tainan.

Tamsui.

Kao-kang.

Takao.

Wen-chow.

Ningpo.

Shanghai.

Chinkiang.

Wuhu.

Kinkiang.

Hankow.

Iehang.

Canton.

Chao-ku.

Taku.

Tsin-tsin.

Eking.

Ningpo-wang.

CORM—Scoul.

Jen-chouan.

Fusau.

Yenan.

Vladivostock.

NAVAL SQUADRONS—

United States.

French.

Shipping—Officers of the Cleaning Service.

P. &amp; O. S. N. Co. China &amp; Manilla Co.

Macao, Manilla.

M. B. M. S. G. Co. II. C. &amp; M. S. Co.

Indo-Chin. S. N. Co. S. S. O. S. S. O.

Miscellaneous Coast

China Merchants' Steamers.

THE MAPS and PLANS have been increased in number. They now consist of

FLAGS or MERCANTILE HOUSES in CHINA

CODE of SIGNALS in USE at VICTORIA PEAK.

NEW MAP of the FAR EAST.

MAP of the ISLAND of HONGKONG.

MAP of the TERRITORY.

MAP of CHINA.

MAP of CHINA.

MAP of SAIGON.

MAP of TOWN and ENVIRONS of SINGAPORE.

The LIST of RESIDENTS now contains the names of

ELEVEN THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED, AND

SEVENTY THREE FOREIGNERS

arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest order; the initials as well as the surnames being alphabetical.

Among the other contents of the book are—

An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Meantime of Sunrise and Sunset, Eclipses, Festivals, &amp;c., &amp;c.

A full Chronology of remarkable events since the advent of foreigners to China and Japan.

A description of the Festivals, Fasts, &amp;c., observed by Chinese, Mahomedans, Parsees, Jews, &amp;c., with the days on which they fall.

Calender Tables of Money, Weight, Meas.

The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1884.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at and from London and Hongkong.

Societies of Commissions and Charges adopted by the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong, Shanghai and elsewhere.

Hongkong Chair, Jinrikisha, and Boat Hire.

The APPENDIX consists of

PORT HARBOR PAGES

of closely printed matter, to which reference is constantly required by residents and those having commercial or political relations with China, Japan or any of the Countries embraced within the scope of the CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The contents of the Appendix are too many to name—see in an Advertisement, but include—

TREATIES WITH CHINA—

Great Britain, Banking, 1842—

“Treaties, 1853—

“and all others not abrogated

France, Tientsin, 1851

Convention, 1860

United States, Tientsin, 1858

“Addit. 1st, 1860.

“Treaty, 1860

Germany, Tientsin, 1861

Peking, 1870

Russia, various

Japan

Spain

Brazil

Portugal

TREATIES WITH JAPAN—

Great Britain, Banking, 1851

United States, Banking, 1858

“Addit. 1st, 1860.

Treaty, 1860

Germany, Tientsin, 1861

Peking, 1870

Treaty, 1870

Treaties with CHINA—

TREATIES WITH SIAM

TREATIES WITH ANNAM

TREATY WITH CAMBODIA

CUSTOMS TARIFFS

China—

Japan—

Siam—

Slamboe—

LAW

Officers in Council for Government of H. B. M.

Subjects in China and Japan, 1863, 1877,

1878, 1881

Rules of H. B. M. Supreme and other Courts

in China and Japan

Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong

Admiralty Rules

Foreign Arbitration Act

Act of United States Congress Relating to

Treaties

Regulations for the Consular Courts of United

States in China

Rules of Court of Admiralty at Shanghai

Chinese Passenger Act.

TRADE REGULATIONS

China—

Japan—

Siam—

Customs Seizure, China

Customs and Harbour Regulations for the dif-

ferent ports of China, Philippines, Siam, &amp;c.

Customs Regulations

HONGKONG

Charter of the Colony

Rules of Legislative Council

“Ex. &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.”

The Treaties between United States and

Cuba, France and Annam, and several other

countries have not appeared in previous issues

Orders may be sent to Daily Press Office, where

it is published, or to the following Agents—

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COLOMBO—Messrs. A. M. &amp; J. Ferguson

LONDON—Mr. F. Alger, Clement's Lane

LONDON—Messrs. G. Street &amp; Co.

LONDON—Messrs. Bates, Bandy &amp; Co.

LONDON—Messrs. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants'

Exchanges

NEW YORK—Messrs. S. &amp; D. Peacock &amp; Co.

27, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 28th January, 1884.

## NOTICE

A. S. WATSON AND CO.  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
By Appointment to His Excellency the  
GovernoR and his Royal Highness the  
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
PERFUMERS,  
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
DRUGGISTS' SURGEONS,  
AND  
AERATED WATER MAKERS,111, CHAMBERS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED;  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of  
orders it is particularly requested that all  
business communications be addressed to the  
Firm, A. S. WATSON and CO., or  
“HONGKONG DISPENSARY.” [2]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters for publication should be written on  
one side of the paper only.Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not  
printed for a fixed period will be continued until  
otherwise ordered.Communications on Editorial matters should be  
addressed to “The Editor,” and those on business to  
“The Manager.”Letters for extra copies of the Daily Press should  
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.Correspondents are requested to forward their name  
and address with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good  
faith.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1884.

no pretext for making a call of Tls. 100,000. But if it has not been honestly come by, what can be said for a Government which will compound official peculation in this way? Possibly the official in question had farmed the Superintendency of Customs, and was entitled to the margin left of the revenue after transmitting the rent to Peking; but if this be so the action of the Government is now blackmailing him hardly appears in a very favourable light. On the other hand, if the official had retained more than he was entitled to, the absence of any penalty beyond the restitution of an arbitrarily fixed lump sum shows how lightly dishonesty on the part of officials is regarded. It is difficult to follow the workings of the Chinese mind in matters of this kind, and almost impossible to decide any particular case by the European standard of morality, but the fact stands out clearly that as between the Government, the officials, and the people, there is nothing like what is known amongst ourselves as fair dealing. The officials squeeze the people, the Government squeezes the officials, and the people think they are justified in evading the revenue when to do so gives them a chance. It is remarkable that a tolerably high standard of morality exists, and it may be hoped that in time a similar standard will be attained in the fiscal policy of the nation. China is ready enough to adopt Western ideas in warlike matters, to purchase men-of-war and Krupp guns, and with the same idea she has adopted the telegraph and may possibly before long admit the railway. It would be well for herself if she would also copy Western nations in their ideas as to financial matters. In her Foreign Customs establishment she has an example of what results can be attained by a strictly honest administration, and these results ought to encourage her to attempt to remodel her Native Customs establishment on similar principles.

H. M. gunboat *Tweez* arrived here from Canton yesterday.

We understand that the chartered transport *Hawke* will not leave this port until the 18th instant, when she will take back invalids and expirees.

By kind permission of Admiral G. O. Willes, the Band of H. M. S. *Audacious* will play a selection of music on the Cricket Ground to-day.

It is being found impracticable to hold the first meeting of the reconstituted Legislative Council on the 13th inst., as first intended, and the races occurring in the following week, it has been decided to open the session on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

The attention of all concerned in shipping is specially directed to a Government notification on our front page announcing that the Military Authorities are about to lay a Mine Field on the Hongkong side of the Li-ye-huo Pass for the purpose of making experiments with torpedoes. Directions are given to commanders of ships and junks to avoid them to avoid the mines.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of the 2nd inst. says—“When we were passing the Arsenal this afternoon we noticed the steamer *Waverley*



## FACTS.

LOUIS BLAISE,  
THEIR SONNETS TO HIS MEMORY.

The stainless soul that sailed through gloomy eyes;  
The bright grave, how wherein dark fortune's blast  
Might blow, but might not hand it once or twice,  
Save for one fierce fleet hour of gloom, the skies  
Thrilled with warn dreams of woeless days to come;  
And end the whole world's winter; here at last,  
If death be death, have passed into the past;  
If death be life, though their semblance dies,  
Hark! and high faith invoketh of strange.  
Soul strong as life invoketh of the grave.

Through each bright word and dimmed scene,  
Most loving righteously and low most just.Crowned, an day crown the daymost crown I wove,  
With willow boughs thine unadulterate.

II.

Strong like and swift like wing, with lightnings clad  
And shod with thunder of reverberous roar,  
Have filled with light and sound of hoars and fears  
The space of many a season, since I had the grace  
Of good luck to make my spirit glad,  
Once commanding with thine, and memory bears  
The bright voice yet that then rejoiced mine ears,  
See yet the lights of eyes that spoke, and bade  
Four not birth, though then time's heart were won  
And heavy by bold shade-stricken, and the range  
Of high-born home much questionable and strange  
As twilight trembling till the sunlight speaks.

Then sawest the sunrise and the storm in one,  
Break a soon then now the storm-compelling sun?

III.

Surely then next, O spirits of light and fire,  
Surely then must not choose, O soul, but see  
The days when dawning was bailed of these,  
Foresaw poor might have their hope's desire,  
Bosaline Rio in boners again reprobate  
Where man saw again that was or was to be,  
Saw only death forever. Then and he  
Was the heart of all men's hearts for fire,  
To twain, being great of mind it is crest,  
And nine of eight teach's own heavenward eye,  
Behold the forms of forces passing by,  
And outwits of equal-balance fate,  
When broads formakes darkness palpitate,  
And know that light should live and dries die.

A. C. SWINBURNE, in *Fortnightly Review*.

THE STORY OF THEODORE,  
KING OF CORSICA.  
About 150 years ago Theodore Baron de  
Noblet kept half the Courts of Europe in  
fear of his plots and his diplomacy.  
He sent his money royal when he had it,  
and he pursued his schemes with a recklessness and a courage worthy of a  
villain. He turned my periodically in  
Madrid, Paris, Amsterdam, or London,  
living his wife. During one of his visits  
to Madrid he induced an Irish girl, one of  
the Queen's Maids of Honour, to marry him,  
and when, as inevitably happened, after a  
few months' residence, he deemed it ex-  
pedient to seek fresh woods and pastures  
new, this time he left his wife behind him  
also, only thoughtfully leaving off her  
jewels as a souvenir of domestic life. He  
found himself in middle age with an empty  
purse, an insatiable love of adventure, and  
hemmed round with a host of debts and  
difficulties from which nothing but a brilliant  
stroke of fortune could extricate him. The  
Genoese was at this time endeavouring to  
cover their Corsican subjects, a passionate  
and romantic people. Both parties had  
 appealed unsuccessfully to various European  
Governments for assistance. But the Great  
Powers were too busily engaged in jealously  
watching each other to care to intervene  
in this petty conflict. The Emperor of  
Germany, however, graciously permitted  
Genoa to have the services of some of his  
regiments then in Lombardy to aid in the  
work of coercion. These German troops  
were under the command of Prince Louis of  
Wartemberg, an old friend of Theodore's,  
and it is not improbable that this circum-  
stance first suggested to the baron the idea  
of trying his luck in the happy island of  
Corsica. Whether he communicated his  
plans to Prince Louis is uncertain, but the  
Genoese got very little help from their  
German auxiliaries, who strove after a while  
to bring about a reconciliation. He was  
agreed to in a half-hearted manner. There  
was much scribbling of treaties, exchange of  
hostages, and protestations of eternal  
friendship, the sincerity of which the  
Genoese promptly illustrated by seizing on  
the four Corsican deputies who had been  
sent to treat of affairs, and casting them  
into prison. The consequences of this ill-  
considered move was to place the game in  
Theodore's hands. He hurried from Tunis,  
where he was then staying, to Italy, renewed  
his acquaintance with the Garibaldi Prince,  
and obtained the release of the Corsican  
envoys. He then introduced himself to them  
in the character of their deliverer, and, casting  
partly through their gratitude, partly through  
their cruelty, he actually brought them to  
offer him the Crown of Corsica. After some  
hesitation Theodore agreed to accept the  
gift at their hands, and it was arranged that  
they should return to Corsica and obtain the  
consent of the people to make him king.  
In return he engaged to procure them  
the protection of a Great Power to furnish  
them with stores, arms, and all sorts of  
supplies. He would not ask them to fulfil  
their part of the contract until he had given  
earnest, as it were, of his own that arrived  
with ships and stores. This singular ar-  
rangement was duly concluded, and the  
daring adventurer had to think how he  
was to set about his scheme. Theodore did  
not long hesitate. After trying the Ministers  
of Spain and other Courts he at last took  
the energetic step of sailing for Constan-  
tinople. The voyage was then a perilous  
one, but the adventurer did not want for  
courage. Even thirty years later the waters  
between Lechia and the African coasts were  
swept by pirates, and the name of Barbary  
corsairs made the Laird of Auchincleak pat-  
tus before he could bring himself to embark.  
It was said that Theodore was captured and  
carried to Algiers, where he was imprisoned,  
and only released on payment of a thousand  
dinars. "How he obtained this money does  
not appear. He got to Constantinople, where  
he unfolded to the Sultan the following  
scheme:—He proposed, 'his son tells,' to  
render the Turk master of all Italy, to make  
the Island of Corsica serve as a warehouse  
to the Moors of Tunis and Algiers from  
where they might easily, and without any  
risk, make descents on the coasts of Geneva  
and Tuscany, while the Moors of Tripoli  
disembarked on those of Calabria, and the  
Turks in the March of Ancona. He showed  
the facility of that enterprise almost to a  
demonstration. He added that this conquest  
would open a way into Germany, that one  
might penetrate into Syria through France,  
and then set up the Ottoman standard  
before the gates of Vienna with more ease  
and success than it was done by the Vizier  
Kemal Mustapha. That they might then be  
joined by another Turkish army by way of  
Utrera, and thus the House of Austria  
would be irretrievably lost." However, this  
tempting bait was not risen to with the  
enthusiasm Theodore had hoped, and  
growing impatience at the delay he ventured  
to Alca, where he induced the Bey of  
Tunis to furnish him with a small vessel,  
ships, and arms. With public expectation  
thus created, one morning in March, 1793,  
the inhabitants of Alca perceived a sail  
upon the horizon. "A large vessel was seen  
sailing for the little lagoon. Behind  
two smaller craft were following. The news  
drew all to the beach. Two soldiers clustered  
on shore in excitement. Now, indeed, the  
romance was going to begin, and here was  
the first chapter. Eyes discovered

that the vessel carried twenty guns. It  
glided into the bay, dropped anchor, and  
then showed the red English colours.  
Next was hoisted a blue flag with  
a white cross—a signal to the chief. The  
crowd must have been in a flutter at this  
apportion; but the chief all had a conscious  
air. They were in the secret. Presently  
the boat was seen putting off from the  
ship. There was a glint of colours, a flash  
of scarlet, and a very remarkable-looking  
person, attended by a large retinue, stepped  
on shore. The heads of the chiefs were  
bent low. From his dress and bearing he  
was a person of distinction; the crowd wavered  
at the tall, stately, and commanding figure,  
so grave and dignified, dressed in a  
flowing scarlet robe trimmed with rich fur,  
with moorish trousers, and yellow shoes.  
His face was full, with a small beard and a  
large three-cornered cocked hat, by his  
side a long Spanish rapier, and in his hand a  
"cowboy" cane; in his girdle of yellow silk  
were a pair of richly-hilted pistols." The  
Corsicans received him with acclamation,  
around him (temporarily) with laurels,  
and raising him on the shoulders of the  
nobles, exhibited him to the admiration of the  
populace. That was a day on which, from  
his dreary lodging in the King's Bench  
Prison, the adventurer at last had looked  
back with wonder. Long before he knew  
whether he would succeed or not he had  
engaged a retinue, a lord chamberlain, a  
steward, chamberlains and underladies, a  
head cook, and numerous underladies. He  
was served, had a bodyguard of three-faced  
men, and nobles watched his palace  
day and night. The very title he took  
to his name was calculated to inspire awe—  
Theodore, by the grace of God King of  
Corsica, Grandee of Spain, Baron of England,  
Peer of France, Count of the Holy Roman  
Empire, and Prince of the Holy See." He  
set about some reforms, and gained some  
partial advantages over the Genoese, but  
devoted most of his time to the more kindly  
occupations of coining money, issuing mani-  
festos, and establishing an order of knighthood  
called the "Order of Deliverance." Finding  
that the success he was always pro-  
mising them did not arrive, insolence and  
discontent broke out against him in a threat-  
ening manner. He subsequently assembled  
the people at Sartene, and announced that  
he should himself cross over to the Conti-  
nent to find out the reason of the delay, and  
so after a reign of eight months, King  
Theodore I. stole away from his kingdom  
disguised as an abbot in a French fishing  
boat. When, after much weary wandering,  
he reached Amsterdam, it was only to be  
received into prison by some relentless ordinators  
for the recovery of an old debt. But  
Theodore had friends in every town. He  
was tried two or three to settle the claims  
against him and even to provide him with  
means to return to Corsica, where, however,  
he was unable to land on account of the  
Italian ships cruising on the coast. He  
therefore came back to Amsterdam, his  
mind full of a scheme for persuading the  
Jew merchants of that city to aid him in the  
reconquest of his kingdom. He promised  
them the monopoly of trade in Corsican  
ports, and they fitted out a regular squadron  
on his behalf. In 1793 he set sail triumphantly  
for the island. But his triumph was  
short-lived. The Dutch merchants had  
hampered their generosity with the rider  
that nothing was to be unloaded without  
payment. Theodore was quite unable to  
bear the five millions required, and after living  
some weeks in the Bay of Sardinia  
he had to endure the humiliation of giving  
up the goods and sailing away. The French  
had now intervened in Corsican affairs, and  
the exiled King was arrested and imprisoned  
at Gaeta. After this there comes a blank  
in his history, and it is not until some years  
later that he again turns up in London,  
importuning every one he meets with the  
story of his claims and of his wrongs. He  
never gave up the hope of regaining his  
crown, and in 1793, he was off for the fourth  
time, full of high hopes, for his island kingdom.  
He obtained a passage from Leghorn  
in an English man-of-war, and on the 13th  
of January landed at Isola Rossa, and addressed  
the chief in his old grandiloquent  
style. But experience had at last made the  
Genoese promptly illustrated by seizing on  
the four Corsican deputies who had been  
sent to treat of affairs, and casting them  
into prison. This was the last act in his dramatic career.  
He returned to London a weary and dis-  
appointed man, and for 12 years carried on a  
perilous existence, harassed by dues and  
difficulties, until at last he sank into the  
squalor and degradation of a debtor's prison.  
In 1755 the Act for the Relief of  
Incompetent Debtors restored him his liberty,  
but he had now only a short time longer to live.  
For some months he was to be seen  
wandering about London, and at last would  
seem to have wandered back to the old prison,  
where, in December, 1755, the end of that  
exciting and weary life drew on. It was  
not a royal ending. With his last sickness  
on him, he one day called a chair for a ride,  
and having no money to pay the charwoman,  
he bade them take him to the Portuguese  
Ambassador's in South Audley-street. That  
Minister was not at home; perhaps was not  
there for the troublesome applicant, whom  
visits had usually the one aim and object.  
He then had himself taken to an obscure  
tavern living at No. 5, Little Chapel-street,  
Soho, who had known him in days  
past to be a man of some worth.  
A few months more he was to be seen  
wandering about London, and at last would  
seem to have wandered back to the old prison,  
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